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DYAZIDE[®]

Each capsule contains 50 mg. of Dyrenium[®] (brand of triamterene) and 25 mg. of hydrochlorothiazide.

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JOHN CARLILE

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spouncer Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson. Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Gresburgh, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood; Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs; Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll; Mrs. William (Christina) Giles; John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of cows and an ox. After an uneventful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo, they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

During 1854 to 1856, the grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Food was so scarce they lived on roots and what little grain they could glean from the fields. John threshed the grain with a stick and carried the wheat on his back to Springville to have it ground into flour. The Indians also did much pillaging and burning of the small set-

tlements. Their oldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help chanced along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, damaging their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts, being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise, the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in gleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.